

Lectures should be given and literature distributed explaining these evils. We hope you will appreciate the nature of this Ministry to save the people from fire and water."

SANITARY BOARD MEETING. PRICE OF BEEF TO BE REDUCED SHORTLY.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday. In the absence of the President, who was unable to attend on account of military duties, the Chair was occupied by the Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.). There were also present:—The Medical Officer of Health (Mrs. Gale), the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon (Dr. Macfarlane), Dr. Ozorio, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

Mr. Bowley again referred to the recommendations by the Board which had not been adopted in the estimates of 1918 and for which non-adoption no specific reasons had been given by the Government. Mr. Bowley asked that these recommendations might be set out clearly in the Minutes. Some of them had been recommended in previous years and would probably be recommended again in the future, and he considered it was important that the Board should have a record of these matters. Among these recommendations were (15) provision of a second storey to Junior Inspectors' quarters at Kennedy Town—the present quarters had been described as "an oven in summer and a cellar in winter," (16) permanent quarters for scavenging coolies instead of makeshifts; (17) Completion of Bath House in Gough Street (recommended for 1913); (18) Bath house with the quarters, proposed in item 16; (20) Trough closet at Shek Tong Tsui (recommended for 1917); (21) Urinal at Hill Road, Tram Circle (recommended for 1914); (22) Public Latrine at Samsui; (23a) Urinal at top of Eastern Street in Bonham Road; Urinal at junction of Caine Road and Glenelg; (23) Pig landing at Kennedy Town; (27) Washing tanks at Kau-lung-tong; and (30) Wholesale poultry depot.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that these items should be added to the Minutes as Mr. Bowley had suggested. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, referring to the recent outbreak of anthrax, said the collecting depot at Wuchow was supposed to be an infected place and cattle were not received from that depot now. Any cattle which came down the river had to have a certificate from the British Consul. The first batch coming under a certificate arrived on Sunday night. They had been quarantined and appeared to be all right. There had been no case of anthrax for 31 days until that day (Tuesday). The infected animal did not come from Wuchow, but from Manchow, just outside our territory. It came down in a junk which had only one other animal on board and had since died in isolation.

The CHAIRMAN said that every possible measure had been taken to stamp out this attack of anthrax, and it appeared that they had been successful. He did not know that they could recommend any further steps in reference to it. Unless something unforeseen happened the price of beef would revert to its former level some time in the course of the next few weeks.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon bore out the Chairman's remarks and stated that there was at the present time a plentiful supply of cattle in the Colony. Other business was of a routine character.

JAPANESE ARMY TO MAKE ITS OWN AEROPLANES.

The Japanese army authorities have decided to establish an aeroplane factory in connection with the Military Arsenal in Tokyo, and for this purpose have requested an appropriation of Yen 7,500,000 in the annual budget for the next fiscal year. If the appropriation is approved by the Diet, the Japanese Army will be able to manufacture its own aeroplanes independent of the European countries and the United States, from which flying machines are now imported. At the same time the army will enlarge the present factory for the manufacture of motors for automobiles and aeroplanes, which, according to the plan, will be able to turn out about 300 or even 400 motors a year against 30 or 40 at present.

One lieutenant-colonel and a few civil engineers attached to the military arsenal have been ordered to visit Europe and America to investigate the aeroplane industry.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 10th November is as follows—

	Receipts	Aggregate
	for week	for 4 weeks
This Year	212,415	861,023
Last Year	13,325	650,213
increase	80	41,100

SHANGHAI RACES. SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the results of the events in yesterday's programme:—

THE NORTHERN CUP.
Mr. Fash's Wynona (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Elrettus' Merryland (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnston) 3

Time: 1min. 30.1-5secs.

THE CHINA CUP.

Mr. Elrettus' Royalsand (Mr. Vida) 1

Mr. Neville's Goodboy (Mr. Knoll) 2

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Raven (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 2min. 05.4-5secs.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Henry Morris' Cranfield (Mr. Stewart) 2

Mr. Fenury's Woozee-Kazoo (Mr. Commons) 3

Time: 3min. 12.4-5secs.

THE PACODA CUP.—One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Darra (Mr. Dalgleish) 1

Mr. McBain's Golden Sub (Mr. McBain) 2

Mr. Seili's Hawkeye (Mr. Commons) 3

Time: 2min. 44.2-5secs.

THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES.—Two miles.

Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Mr. John Peel's Black Diamond (Mr. Johnston) 2

Mr. Gibbins' Standard Dahlia (Mr. Rowe) 3

Time: 4min. 50.4-5secs.

THE RUBICON PLATE.—One mile and a quarter.

Stephen and Burkill's Muireak (Mr. Dalgleish) 1

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Kalgan Chief (Mr. Springfield) 2

Mr. E. C. Pearce's Sadrake (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 2min. 44.4-5secs.

THE RACING STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Henry Morris' Valleyfield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Mr. G. D. Coutts' Shirley (Mr. Dalgleish) 2

Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnston) 3

Time: 2min. 11secs.

THE SYRVE STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Ezra's Goodwood (Mr. Ezra) 1

Mr. Stubbs' Dairy (Mr. Knoll) 2

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Peking Chief (Mr. Springfield) 3

Time: 1min. 51.1-5secs.

THE SICCAMEL PLATE.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ciro's Fairlight (Mr. Moller) 1

Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 2

Mr. C. R. Burkill's Winsome Dahlia (Mr. Burkill) 3

Time: 2min. 40.2-5secs.

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Jeddert's Craonne (Mr. Moller) 1

Mr. Artor's Double Blank (Mr. Hill) 2

Mr. N. L. Sparke's Wild Gamble (Mr. Ezra) 3

Time: 1min. 51.2-5secs.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

This competition was commenced in the Soldiers Club on Monday evening, the 87th Company R.G.A. opposing the 83rd Company. The men from Lyemun had a lead of 214 points at the close of play. The best break was a 23 by Master Gunner Hartree. Scores:—83rd Co. R.G.A. 87th Co. R.G.A. Master Gunner Hartree 250 C.Q.M.S. Ross 175 Gunner E. Lord 250 Corpl. Small 111

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

83rd Co. R.G.A. v. R.E. Res. Club Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Black.

PREPARATIONS FOR "HEATHER DAY."

The preparations for "Heather Day" on the 30th inst. proceed apace. Miss Anton, East Point, has enrolled, and is still enrolling, many helpers in the art of producing Scottish delicacies, etc., to be sold at the Fair. Among the contrivances for the Fair, particulars are to hand of the merry-go-rounds, the joy wheel, shooting galleries, coconut shies, Punch and Judy, Cheap Jack, pavement artist, swings, try-your-strength, gypsy caravan, Palace of Varieties, shuttle, aerial flight, bran pie, Aunt Sally, and kicking the football and many other items will be included before "the day" arrives. The Official Programme, quite a bulky brochure, is in the printer's hands, and some six thousand metal badges, the Cross and the Thistle of St. Andrew, are in the hands of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., receiving the finishing touch of tarten.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. A CROWDED COURT.

A Chinese woman was charged, on remand, with stealing several pairs of gold and pearl-necked bangles, valued at \$631, from her mistress, it being alleged that she gave the articles to her amah to pawn and afterwards allowed the amah to be prosecuted for theft.

A crowd of Chinese of both sexes swarmed the Court-house to hear the case, the corridors and the entrances to the building being packed. Many had to be turned out, and canes were freely wielded by the exasperated ushers, and other methods employed to stem the rush of spectators, but without avail.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defendant.

A BUNDLE OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

A coolie was charged with the unlawful possession of 152 Po Piu lottery tickets.

Inspector Kent stated that the defendant was arrested at Wing Lok Wharf on Monday, and the lottery tickets were found wrapped up in a parcel and hidden beneath his jacket. The tickets were new ones and of different values, ranging from 50 cents to \$5 each.

Defendant pleaded that he did not know what the parcel contained. It was given him to carry by four men, all strangers to him, who paid him several ten cent pieces for this work. They arranged to meet him at the wharf.

Mr. Dyer Ball imposed a fine of \$100, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

THEFTS BY A FORMER SERVANT.

A Chinese "boy" was charged with stealing a pair of trousers and a cake of soap from a servant of Mr. Wm. Gardner, at 11, Glenelg, on Monday, and also with assaulting Mr. Alvaro Tavares, who arrested him.

It was stated that the defendant was employed by Mr. Gardner about twelve months ago. He ran away, and after his disappearance it was found that a quantity of articles had been stolen.

Ever since then there had been frequent losses from the house, but it was impossible to discover the thief. Last Sunday a servant of the house left a pair of trousers and a cake of soap off a chair in the kitchen while he went to do some work in the hall. When he returned, the articles were missing. On Monday he saw the defendant overturn a basket of soiled linen at the door of the house and tried to arrest him. The defendant, however, ran away, but, after a chase, Mr. Tavares, who had been watching the house from the Public Gardens, arrested him. There was a struggle, in which the defendant took hold of Mr. Tavares' watch-chain and broke it. At this moment a lunkong came on the scene, and the defendant was handed over to him. When searched at the Police Station, the defendant was found to have several pawn-tickets, one of which was for a pair of trousers which the servant identified as his.

Mr. Tavares, in his evidence, stated that the defendant made frantic efforts to escape and witness had to administer a few blows to quieten his struggles.

The defendant declared that the trousers belonged to him and were made for him by his mother. He did not strike defendant, neither did he struggle.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendant to twelve strokes of the birch with the alternative of one month's imprisonment in case he was incapable of bearing the punishment.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending Nov. 13th and are gratefully acknowledged:—

Brought forward	\$1,303.96
"A. H. C."	10.00
J. M. Gordon	5.00
Hon. Mr. J. M. Kemp	25.00
J. E. Stoneman—Oct-Nov.	4.00
H. Murray Bain—Oct-Nov.	10.00
G. S. M.	1.45
Carried forward	\$1,359.41

—Monthly subscription.

—Donation.

—Roxborough.

(General Secretary).

F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N.

(Naval Secretary).

C. L. COOPER, H.M.S. C.F.

(Military Sec. and Treasurer).

Packs of cards, tennis racquets and tennis balls are required for distribution amongst the troops, and will be gratefully received by the Rev. C. L. Cooper, Hunt, C.F., 7, Queen's Gardens, May Road.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 13th.

THE TUCHUNSHIP.

A message from a certain official states that the Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has received a secret telegram from General Luk Wing-ting directing him to leave Canton. Chan has accordingly ordered the gunboat *Kong Ke* to make ready for his departure, which is expected to take place to-night.

It is said that the troops now under the Tuchun's command number more than 20,000. Besides these sent to Hunan the Tuchun still holds a great military force. CONFERENCE AT WUCHOW.

A special meeting has been held in Wuchow between General Luk Wing-ting and various officials. It is reported that owing to Admiral Ching Pik-kwang's refusal to accept the Tuchunship all the representatives requested General Luk to be the Acting Tuchun. To this Luk has agreed, and Chan Ping-kwan, the former Tuchun, has been appointed Chief Commander to attack Fukien.

After discussion of the Swatow situation, Admiral Ching was requested to lead the Navy, and Chan Ping-kwan to lead the army in an attack firstly on Swatow and then on Fukien.

General Luk's selection as Acting Tuchun has not met with the approval of all the King-Wai army leaders, and he has therefore sent two of his staff to Canton to learn their views.

EX-TUCHUN OF KWANGSI'S APPEAL.

The ex-Tuchun of Kwangsi, Tam Ho-ming, who is commander of the troops dispatched to Hunan, has sent a telegram to Chan Ping-kwan stating that for their supplies and expenses, they are relying upon Kwangtung, and by the time Chan leaves the supplies will be exhausted. Tam adds that their lives will be in jeopardy if Chan once leaves his position, and he is therefore requested to remain in it at whatever cost.

BIG FIRE AT SAIKWAN.

A great fire broke out in Saikwan this morning. About 200 buildings around the Customs House have been burnt down, and the loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000. Fortunately, the Customs House was not affected much. The fire was extinguished at noon, and no loss of life is reported.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, November 5th.

Since November 1st the San-pui and Paka-pui lotteries have been in full swing, after having been stopped for two months. The annual sum offered was \$300,000, and this has been accepted by the Government for a period of five years. The Fan-tan license was also taken over by the same farmer for eight months for the low sum of \$400,000.

The difficulty of finding a house, except at a very high rent, is now a thing of the past for houses are to let in every street. Some hundreds have become empty during the past few months and rents in many quarters have fallen from ten to twelve per cent. Many Chinese hotels have closed. The decrease in business has hit some traders very hard, and matters, generally, are in a bad way.

The last issued *Boletim* gives notice that the numerous small houses under the Bos Vista Hotel are soon to be demolished and that modern houses will be built there. Residents would also like to see some of the streets made broader, some of them needing only very little alteration. A good many years have gone by since part of this work was commenced, and the question is asked "Why should it not be completed?"

On Sunday was celebrated the annual feast of Our Lady of Lourdes at the little and picturesque chapel of Penha. Mass was celebrated in the Grotto and Chapel, and in the evening recitations of the Holy Rosary took place at the Grotto. A procession was held, the "Ave of Lourdes" being sung. A sermon was preached in the Chapel by the Rev. Jaymes Ribeiro Martins.

AMERICAN OFFICERS PROMOTED.

The U.S.A. Senate has conferred the rank of General on Brigadier-Generals J. J. Pershing and T. H. Bliss for the duration of the war. This places General Pershing's rank as commander of the American forces on an equality with the rank of Allied commanders, thus obviating the necessity of General Pershing taking orders from a man of lower rank.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S
CELEBRATED
FELT AND STRAW HATS.

SOFT FELT

HATS

IN ALL COLOURS.

\$7.50 Each.

BLACK FELT

BUWLERS

LATEST SHAPES.

\$6.50 Each.



TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

STRAW HATS

FITTED

IVY BANDS.

\$3.00 Each.

SMART SHADES

IN

ENGLISH

VELOURS.



ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

INSTRUMENTS OF PRECISION.

The engineering instruments and materials of the K & E Company are backed by 50 years of growth and progress.

COMPLETE LINE STOCKED.

Sole Agents:



Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

**SPECIAL SHOW
THIS WEEK.**

SMART

COSTUMES

TWEED SPORTS SKIRTS, GOLF COATS, ETC.

HANDSOME

FUR SETS.

Inspection invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CAFE WISEMAN.

NOTICE.

THE ORCHESTRA will play TO-DAY from 10.45 A.M. till 12 Noon and 1 P.M. till 2 P.M. [1276]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the 27th November, 1917, for the Supply of FRESH BEEF for the period 10th December, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T. at the Headquarters Office. [1277]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI up to and for the sum of \$100,000—current in Shanghai will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 15th November, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 16th November, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 16th November, 1917, required for each \$1,000—Shanghai currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of R.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders, to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 59, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Office, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 14th November, 1917. [1278]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 20th inst., at 2 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided by the DIRECTOR OF THE PUBLIC WORKS and composed of three Members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, tenders will be received for the construction of one building for the "LABORATORY BACTERIOLOGICAL."

The conditions of the specifications and the Plans of the Building are open to the Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, where they can be examined on all weekdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macao, Public Works Department, 1st November, 1917. RAUL M. DE FARIA & MAIA, Engineer Director. [1279]

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a EUROPEAN COSTING CLERK for the Penang Harbour Board.

Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the LOCAL CHAIRMAN, PENANG HARBOUR BOARD, Penang. [1280]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PYRHEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th November will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1281]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

S.S. "PORTHOS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th inst. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 11th November, 1917. [1282]

S.S. "LOTUS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 19th inst. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1283]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TITAN" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 10th November, 1917. [1270]

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANTLE AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship "THORDIS" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at THEIR RISK into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Nov. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 14th Nov. at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 7th November, 1917. [1281]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

MISS ANTON East Point, will be pleased if all the Scotch women of the Colony will let her know what they are willing to contribute to the HEATHER DAY FAIR.

Scotch Delicacies and Fancy Articles of very description will be welcomed. [1282]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Seaview Streets, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to the Public and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known Game Pie, Pork Pie, Braised Pork, Ham, Prime Fresh and Corned Beef, Fresh and Corned Pork.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1283]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD. (FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING Co., Agents. Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 15th November, 1917. [1271]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. LIMITED.

IMPORTANT WARNING.

CONSUMERS are again reminded that the only OFFICIAL RECEIPTS issued by the Company and with an Embossed Stamp bearing the name of the Undersigned, are genuine.

Map are impersonating the Company's Collectors and are endeavouring to defraud Gas Consumers, hence this warning.

GEORGE CUNY, Local Secretary, Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1280]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDEAGUE, Manager. Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1283]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, 12, The Peak, WELL-STOCKED GARDEN. Apply to—THE HOUSE. [1283]

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund, Canton. Apply—JACOB SPEICHER, Secretary, Mission Building, The Bund, Canton. [1281]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Moreton, Terrace and Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES on Shamshun, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1282]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable HOUSES, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [1280]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., "Alexandra Buildings" [1273]

TO LET.

NO. 22, BRILLIANT TERRACE.

NO. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaikwan Road. From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Lee House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street. TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK. Apply to—LIVESTRAD & DAVIE, 2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [1283]

INTIMATION

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

If you do not feel justified in sending an expensive present home,

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND ITS JAPANESE CRITIC.

THE opposition parties in Japan have lately been increasing their criticism of the Government's policy at home and abroad, and in the present critical times it is natural that they should find much cause for complaint.

No Government can ever hope to satisfy everybody, and least of all those who have made up their minds that all its actions must necessarily be wrong.

As a matter of fact, the indictments presented against the Government have very little force behind them, and savour very much of party politics.

Thus, at a recent meeting of the chief opposition party, the sum and substance of the charges against the Government was that it ought not to have done any of the things it has done.

It may be interesting, therefore, to examine some of these criticisms, not as of value in themselves but as throwing light on the principles underlying the policy of the Japanese Government.

Naturally, China questions were accorded great prominence. Whatever Government may be in power the opposition find its China policy a very good weapon of attack.

If it undertakes a strong China policy, like the OZAKI Cabinet, it is accused of alienating Chinese opinion and hindering the development of commercial relations; if, on the other hand, it adopts a conciliatory policy it is damaging the interests of its nationals in China and retarding Japan's proper advancement.

The latter is the grievance at present. Thus the content of the Japanese Government to a revision of China's Customs tariff is denounced as detrimental to the commercial interests of Japan.

This criticism appears peculiarly unfortunate in view of the fact that Japan has a very high protective tariff, while China has a very low revenue tariff, and only wishes to bring it

up to an actual 5 per cent., as provided in the treaties, instead of a nominal 5 per cent. Happily, the Japanese Government is not moved by any such one-sided policy and has taken the proper line.

Of a somewhat different complexion is the criticism offered by Mr. OZAKI, former Minister of Justice in the OKUMA Cabinet and now the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. OZAKI denounced the Government's China policy in connection with the war, particularly the advice she gave to the Chinese Government to participate in the struggle.

Such advice he considered inopportune. The OKUMA Cabinet, it may be remembered, urged China not to take part in the war, not even to sever relations with Germany—a policy which led its critics to aver that Japan did not want China to have a seat in the Peace Conference.

The TERAUCHI Cabinet has tendered the opposite advice, and its opponents, in turn, say that Japan is leading China astray.

Criticism directed to showing that no advice at all should have been given—that Japan ought to have informed China that she should act according to her own lights—might have been the point, but criticism directed to showing that Japan should have prevented China from doing what all Japan's Allies wanted China to do is futile.

Such critics would, apparently, wish Japan to throw over the Allies with as much nonchalance as Germany renounced her pledges with regard to Belgian neutrality.

Mr. OZAKI also thought that Japan should take some practical step to establish law and order in China, but at the same time blamed Japan for entering into an agreement with the Chinese Government to supply it with arms.

We should have thought that the best way to assist the restoration of law and order would be to strengthen the hands of the Government, but Mr. OZAKI's plan was to weaken them by cutting off all supplies, not only of arms but of money, with a threat that no further financial assistance would be given until law and order prevailed.

In criticising the Japanese Cabinet's domestic policy the Opposition appear equally unhappy. Much is made of the rise in prices, which is represented as being due to the inflation of the currency.

Prices have certainly risen, more especially within the last twelve months, during which time, as statistics show, there has been an increase of 80 per cent.

But there is no inflation of the currency in the proper sense of the term. During the last few months the issue of notes has been fully covered by the specie held by the Bank of Japan, so that Japan could redeem all her notes to-morrow and still have all the specie that is held abroad.

There has certainly been a vast increase of the wealth of the country, but this in itself would not send up prices. The cause is to be found in the cutting off of supplies from abroad and to consequent profiteering.

In all countries a shortness of supplies is being experienced, owing to the disappearance of the surplus output and the general hand-to-mouth existence this involves. One way in which Japan might reduce prices would be to suspend temporarily her protective tariff, although this would only be effective in the case of commodities of which there was enough to spare in other countries for export.

Any meddling with finances would probably be provocative of a still further increase. One criticism—that the Japanese Government was taking no steps to stop profiteering—was never made, and it is now too late to make it, for the Government has lately issued a measure which gives the authorities the right to regulate prices at any time they deem it necessary.

As a whole, the criticisms of the Opposition tend rather to show that the Government is taking great pains to deal properly with a very difficult situation than that it is misdirecting the ship of State or allowing it to drift unguided on the rocks.

The total output of the Kaikan Mining Administration's mines for the week ended 27th October amounted to 68,737 tons and the sales to 65,203 tons.

A coolie was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on Monday suffering from a slight stab wound in the stomach, alleged to have been inflicted by a man who has absconded.

During the week ended November 16th one non-fatal Chinese case of diphtheria, and three cases of enteric fever (one of them British and one of them fatal) were reported in the Colony.

A Chinese attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from the Praya on Monday. The man, who is believed to be insane, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$200 to the funds of the hospitals from Nam Pak Hong and of \$172.51 from St. John's Cathedral.

A Chinese cattle-dealer, of 71, Temple Street, has reported to the Police that the managing partner of the Wing Hing, money-changers' shop at Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, has absconded with \$2,000 belonging to the firm.

The parcel post service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese, East Africa and Zanzibar has been suspended.

At the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, this evening at 8 o'clock, Dr. C. K. Edmunds, of Canton, will deliver a lecture, illustrated with lantern views, entitled, "Thirty Thousand Miles in China." This lecture will be given under the auspices of the Union Church Guild and will be open to the public.

A reception was given by the Confucian Society on Saturday in honour of the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, who has recently been appointed a member of the Legislative Council. In returning thanks, Mr. Ho Fook referred to the good work done by the Society, especially in the provision of free vernacular schools, and suggested that a sum of \$50,000 should be raised for the maintenance of such institutions.

He promised to give \$1,000 himself, and announced that Mrs. Ho Fook would be pleased to donate \$500. Following Mr. Ho Fook's good example, Fung Ping-shan and Mr. Chow Tung-shang each offered \$1,000. We understand that Mr. Ho Fook was similarly entertained by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on the 30th October, and by the Chinese Club on the 31st October.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] GENERAL LUK OPPOSED TO THE CABINET.

SHANGHAI, November 13th. Luk Wing-ting has wired to Huang Shi-ling stating he does not oppose the President's appointment, but he opposes the Cabinet.

THE NAVY'S LOYALTY.

Tan Shu-hing has wired to Peking that the Navy will obey the Government.

GENERAL LUNG AND HIS NEW POST.

Lung Chi-kuang has wired to Peking that he will take his post (as Inspector of the two Kwongs) at Kingchow.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Feng Yu-hsiang's army has arrived at Shanghai and is starting immediately for Fokien.

Chang Ching-yao's troops are prepared to start for Hunan.

SELANGOR WAR LOTTERY.

COOLIE WINS FIRST-PRIZE.

The first prize was won by ticket 32132, value ninety-six thousand dollars. The winner is a Hylam coolie of a coffee shop in Kuala Lumpur aged twenty.

The second ticket was 32189, value thirty-eight thousand; the winners were Messrs. Henggelier, Stanton, Lewton Brain and McLean. Mr. Cooper, of Johore Bahru, drew the third prize, of \$16,000. Winners of prizes of three thousand two hundred each are Fred Wickett of Perak, Cropley of Saigon, a Tamil of Kuala Selangor, and two Chinese of Sungai Besi.

THE "COURT CARDS"

The changed programme of the "Court Cards" at the Theatre Royal last evening fully maintained this talented company's standard. There was a very satisfactory "house," and, as was the case on the opening night, from the rise to the fall of the curtain laughter and gaiety held away, varied occasionally by a more serious note.

The programme was thoroughly entertaining throughout, and all present must have spent three very agreeable hours. The programme will be repeated this evening.

THE WAR.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDONERS' HEROIC PERFORMANCES.

THE POSITION ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LENINISM DOOMED TO FAILURE.

UNITY IN WAR CONTROL.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY BATTERY SILENCED.

LONDON, November 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile artillery firing north-eastward of Ypres and in the neighbourhood of Steenbeke.

Our artillery firing continues.

Our low-flying aeroplanes on Sunday fired many machine gun rounds at ground targets and silenced a hostile battery.

We destroyed one machine and drove down four. None of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, November 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports the usual reciprocal artillery firing.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, November 13th.

A communiqué states there were violent artillery actions in the region north of Chemin des Dames, between Lamotte and the Aisne, and in the sector of Chaume Wood.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 12th.

A wireless German report states:—There was intense artillery firing in the Yser region, near Longarone.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 12th.

A wireless German official report states:—We captured four thousand prisoners to the west of Belluno, Cordevole Valley.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS DECIDED UPON.

LONDON, November 12th.

It is reported that the Allied War Council has already decided upon operations on a considerable scale in Italy, in which an equal part will be borne by Great Britain and France, while the United States may eventually co-operate. GREAT PRO-ALLY DEMONSTRATION AT MILAN.

MILAN, November 12th.

A great pro-ally demonstration was held in the Scala Theatre, and was attended by a deputation of British officers and men, who received an ovation.

British aviators flew over the theatre, dropping messages and greetings.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION STATED.

PARIS, November 11th.

A semi-official statement on the Italian situation was issued yesterday as follows:—The Italians in the Lower Piave are preparing to meet a fresh attack by the Archduke Eugene, whose objective is Treviso. Von Bulow's army is descending on the Piave, and has captured Belluno. Krobating's Army, farther to the left, is

following the valley of Cordevole and has passed Agordo. Lastly, Hoetzendorf's army is descending the Val Sugana, and has reached Asiago, but detachments attempting to advance eastward were repulsed. The Italians are vigorously opposing the enemy attempt to take them in the rear, which is the most serious menace.

COMMAND OF FRANCO-BRITISH FORCES IN VENETIA.

PARIS, November 11th.

General Fayolle has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-British Forces in Venetia.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 12th.

A wireless German report states:—We barred the enemy's retreat in the upper Piave Valley.

We captured ten thousand prisoners and much material.

We advanced down the Piave Valley and we are now before Feltre.

IMPERIAL TRIUMPHATE CONFERENCE.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

The Kaiser has conferred with the Emperor Karl and King Ferdinand on the Italian Front.

ENEMY'S FRUITLESS ATTACK.

LONDON, November 12th.

An Italian official message states:—The enemy renewed his attack, fruitlessly, on the Asiago plateau, in the sectors of Gallio, Monte Longara and Mellitt Adigallo.

A bitter struggle occurred in the northern area of attack.

We counter-attacked, taking prisoners. We resisted valiantly on the remainder of the mountainous front.

There is brisk firing across the Piave.

NUMBERS INSUFFICIENT TO STOP ENEMY.

LONDON, November 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, emphasises that more numbers are not sufficient to stop the Austro-Germans, but adequate artillery is essential.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY COPIES OLD INVENTION.

LONDON, November 12th.

The Admiralty explains that the German boats on the Belgian Coast controlled by electric wire and propelled by petrol carry three to five hundred pounds of high explosives. The crew leave when the engine starts. An accompanying seaplane signals to the shore operator the direction to steer, and upon striking the objective the charge explodes. A similarly controlled boat was used by the experimental ship *Vernon* in 1895.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

NEARING MAIN ENEMY BODY.

LONDON, November 12th.

An East African official message states:—The British found at Ndanda Hospital 64 Europeans. At Massauy the last German 4.1 naval gun was blown up. At this place of German Europeans were found in hospital.

We are near the main body of the enemy between Nangao and Chivwa. Eleven German officers and 81 men in hospital at Kahamba, south of Mgaagira, have offered to surrender.

Europe.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDONERS' SPLENDID PERFORMANCES.

LONDON, November 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 11th inst., states that the performances of the London troops in the capture of Beersheba is a story of heroic endurance, suffering and conquest. It was the youngsters' baptism of real fighting, yet throughout the period described not one single man fell out, excepting as a casualty. They first distinguished themselves by taking Hill 1,070, the key to the whole position, but in taking Beersheba, from three in the morning of the 6th inst. to four o'clock on the 8th inst., the Londoners fought and advanced without a single break for sixty-one hours. They stormed four important positions, repulsed counter-attacks, thrice defeated and drove the flank guards, and captured 600 prisoners and an immense quantity of booty.

The first objective was at Kanwah, a system of elaborate and formidable series of trenches and redoubts. The Londoners' non-stop rush went through to the Roshdi system, which was carried entirely by noon, a certain number of Irish troops participating. The Londoners after that captured Sheria station by sundown, and they proceeded at dawn to attack the hill beyond. The enemy clung on desperately, but was driven out at the point of the bayonet, after a remarkable gallant charge. Four enemy field-guns remained firing till an officer with volunteers charged and captured the guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE MAGNITUDE AND IMPORTANCE OF OUR SUCCESS.

LONDON, November 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 10th inst., states:—Each day adds to the magnitude and importance of our success on this front. Each hour adds to the toll of our captures, while our pursuit has already carried us nearly thirty miles north of Gaza. Indeed, reports received show that confusion, almost panic, exists many miles in the rear of the present Turkish positions, but it would not be wise to speculate upon these evidences of their sense of insecurity.

The only place where the enemy showed stubbornness was at Heroish, north of Wadihese, where he delivered six determined counter-attacks against the Scottish troops, who were driven back slightly on the left, but who recovered the trenches shortly afterwards, the Turks being forced back after suffering considerable loss.

The Imperial Service Cavalry also had a sharp brush after driving the enemy from Beithanun. The latter made a desperate effort to get away a long naval gun, but both the crew and team were shot down, and the gun captured, as well as prisoners.

Although the main body of Turks has retired due north, smaller parties, like a covey of partridges, are scattered in various directions, and these are being gradually rounded up.

CAVALRY PROGRESS.

LONDON, November 12th.

An official message from Egypt states:—The Turks are organizing behind the northern branch of the Wadi Sukereiz, and to the south-east are occupying Beithanun and Hebron.

Our mounted troops have progressed towards Elune.

The Scottish troops, by a night attack on the enemy's right flank, captured machine-guns. The discovery of large quantities of war material continues.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

SPEECH BY BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

PARIS, November 11th.

Speaking at a luncheon to Mr. Lloyd George, M. Painleve declared that those who gave a thought to peace at present were betraying, whether they intended to or not, the most sacred interests of their country, civilisation and humanity.

Referring to the Italian position, M. Painleve said that at present by every railway and all other routes French and British soldiers, guns and munitions were hurrying to the other side of the Alps, and the help will not fall short of the necessities of the peril.

M. Painleve said that Mr. Lloyd George's energy, eloquence and imagination had brilliantly sustained and stimulated Great Britain's magnificent war effort.

The French Premier also paid a tribute to General Smuts, who was present at the luncheon, remarking that they welcomed the Dutch face of General Smuts, the conqueror of German East Africa, who twenty years ago gave the troops of Generals Methuen and Buller plenty to do, and who to-day was one of the most popular men in England. The South African's military effort was an admirable example of that liberalism which is one of the forces of Great Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had important practical considerations to submit, affecting the future of France and Great Britain, and even the destiny of the world. The Allied Governments meant that the Supreme War Council should be a real power in co-ordinating military effort. Unfortunately there was not time to consult America and Russia before setting up this Council, but for the success of this great experiment upon which the Allied victory depended, it was essential that all the great Allies should be represented.

Therefore, he confidently anticipated securing the agreement and co-operation of America and Russia in the experiment.

Events of the war have demonstrated that even to the most suspicious mind there was need of a greater Allied unity in war control. Despite recent happenings, the Allies still commanded the essential ingredients of victory, which superiority ought to have carried them much farther along the road to victory than the point at present reached. The fault had not been with our Navies or Armies, but was entirely due to the absence of unity and direction in the war, concerning which we had never passed from rhetoric into reality, nor from speech into strategy. All we had hitherto done was to set up a make-believe unity which was good enough for peace, but fatal in war. Because the Central Powers are acting on interior lines was an additional argument for unification of effort.

LATEST CABLES.

The present war was unique. "It is a siege of nations, and the Allies are blockading two huge Empires. It would have been well if this had been always thoroughly grasped. In a siege every part of the besieged line should be strong enough to resist any attack from the besieger. Moreover, a besieging army must be ready to strike at the weakest point. In this we had failed. The enemy was blockaded eastwards by Russia, westwards by France, Britain and Italy, but southwards the gateway to the East was left to a country with a population half that of Belgium, and with its armies exhausted by three previous wars, owing to this inconceivable blunder, the consequences of which happened. The enemy had crushed a little counter-attack and obtained abundant supplies to sustain the struggle. Turkey, who was nearly exhausted, was re-equipped and re-energized and the terrible war had been given new life. The following year the Serbian tragedy was repeated for Roumania, thus raising once again the siege by the Central Powers. Once again this was due to the fact that it was nobody's business to think out the war problems in the terms of whole battle fields, and this year the tragedy had been again enacted without variation. Although the Italian front is as important to France and Britain as to Germany, the latter understood this; we did not. The extent to which we can prevent the Italian defeat from developing into a catastrophe depends upon the promptitude and cohesiveness of our break with the past. I believe that, at last, we have learned the great lesson, and through the efforts of the Supreme War Council an Allied victory will follow our valour. We shall then live to bless the Italian disaster, for real unity would have been unobtainable without it. Whenever there has been a straight fight between the British and Italians, the latter have invariably won. Similarly in a straight fight between the British and French and the Germans, the former invariably defeated the latter's most vaunted regiments. As for the difficulties in getting to the Italian front, the accomplishment of the past few days is the best answer to them."

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to answer the question why unity had not been secured before. He said he and also some French colleagues had endeavoured for years past at committees and conferences to attain such a supreme direction of the whole war. Despite appearances, he was convinced the tragedies of Serbia and Roumania would not be repeated. "On my way to Italy I had made up mind that without this change I could no longer remain responsible for a war direction which was doomed to disaster. It is now our business to see that unity is a fact and not a fraud. I have spoken with brutal frankness, because only an awakened public opinion can prevent old prejudices and the consequent narrow vision from again asserting their dominance.

"The weight of men and material and moral are on our side, and whatever may happen in Russia I do not despair even of Russia; but if despaired of my faith in the ultimate triumph of the Allies would not be shaken. But I want to win as soon as possible, with as little sacrifice as possible, and real unity is the only sure pathway. All personal and sectional considerations should be relentlessly suppressed. This is one of the greatest hours in the history of mankind. Let us not dishonour our greatness with pettiness."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DETERMINATION.

BUFFALO, November 13th.

President Wilson, addressing the Convention of American Labour Federation, at which he received an ovation from an audience of 6,000, said that this was the last decisive issue between the old principle of power and the new principle of freedom. Germany's Berlin-Baghdad project had been designed to threaten the flanks of half-a-dozen other nations. If Germany's war-map were not broken she would control the world. It was amazing that any group should be so misinformed as certain circles in Russia. "I am opposed, not to the feelings of pacifists, but to their stupidity. Pacifists don't know how to get peace. I do. Consequently I sent Colonel House to Europe to determine how the war must be won."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

ITS FUNCTIONS EXPLAINED.

LONDON, November 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, with a view to better co-ordination in military action, a War Council had been constituted composed of the Prime Ministers and a member of each of the Governments of France, Italy and Britain. The Council would meet normally at Versailles at least once a month and at other places as might, at the time be arranged. The addition of other great Powers of the Allies was being discussed. Each Power appoints one permanent military representative as an adviser to the War Council, and these will be independent of their representative General Staffs. They will have no executive function, but will advise the War Council on questions of co-ordination of Allied strategy. The General Staff and Military Commands of the armies of each Power charged with the conduct of military operations will remain responsible to their respective Governments. The military representatives and their Staff will be in permanent session at Versailles. The Anglo-French representatives will be General Sir Henry Wilson and General Foch. He was at present unable to name Italy's representative.

Replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law expressed the hope that the United States would join the Council. No Naval Council had been formed.

Mr. Pemberton Billing: Will there be no Naval representative?

Mr. Bonar Law: The utility of the Council will not be increased by a discussion of this sort.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the authority of General Sir William Robertson would not be impinged by the appointment of General Sir Henry Wilson.

TO STRENGTHEN THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

LONDON, November 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King suggested that in order to strengthen the financial position, gold should be withdrawn from Malta.

Mr. Hewins replied that the matter was one primarily for the consideration of the Treasury.

FUTURE OF THE PENNY POST.

LONDON, November 12th.

The Postmaster-General, in the course of a speech in London, said he hoped the abolition of the Penny Post would be avoided, though it had been seriously considered more than once since his assumption of office.

GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS.

ALLEGED ADVANCES TO FRANCE.

LONDON, November 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government was not aware of any peace proposals by Germany to any power, except by Germany to France. The alleged German advances through irregular channels to France, statements who were not members of the Government must be dealt with in France. There was no earthly difficulty in the Germans making peace proposals if they wished. (Cheers.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

KERENSKY EXPECTED.

LONDON, November 12th.

Yesterday's Russian Wireless reveals another kaleidoscopic change in the situation.

Hitherto all official news reaching the outside world has been from the Leninists, but Kerensky, by the masterly stroke of ejecting the Leninists from the powerful long-distance wireless station at Tsarskoi Selo, enabled him to throw another light upon affairs.

Telegrams from correspondents confirm that Leninism is going out like a guttering candle, with a gradual secession of supporters.

Everybody is expecting the entry of Kerensky at any moment, but fighting is not impossible.

The Leninists at Moscow attempted to seize the power, but the garrison opposed the extremists, who were finally isolated at the Kremlin.

ON THE SWEDO-FINISH FRONTIER.

STOCKHOLM, November 12th.

Travellers arriving last evening from the Swedo-Finnish Frontier report that the general impression prevailing is that there will be much bloodshed in Russia.

The better class inhabitants of Petrograd are afraid to appear in the streets, and only extremist soldiers are to be seen.

THE SITUATION IN FINLAND.

There is a hopeless situation in Finland. Anarchy is increasing, and there have been frequent assassinations by extremists in broad daylight.

GERMANY'S VICE-CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

A Berlin official message announces that von Peyer has been appointed Vice-Chancellor.

GERMANY DELUDING SINN FEINERS.

NEW YORK, November 12th.

The Chief of the United States Secret Service has published two Sinn Fein letters which recently came into the possession of the American authorities, showing clearly that Germany dangled the bait of an independent Ireland before the eyes of the extremists, but the promise to secure this was qualified by the condition, "If the course of the war allowed it."

THE CONTROL OF METALS.

LONDON, November 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John B. Lonsdale, Sir Arthur Stanley announced that he was introducing a Bill dealing with the non-ferrous metal industries, which he trusted would prevent German companies from obtaining control of the metals in the United Kingdom after the war. The question of controlling legislation with the Dominions was a matter for the Dominions Governments.

SUGGESTED SCALE OF RATIONS.

LONDON, November 12th.

Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, speaking at Manchester, outlined the following suggested weekly voluntary rations of bread:—Men, engaged in heavy industrial or agricultural work, 128 ounces; ordinary industrial or other manual work, 112 ounces; unoccupied or sedentary, 72 ounces. Women, engaged in heavy industrial or agricultural work, 80 ounces; ordinary industrial or other manual work, 64 ounces; unoccupied or sedentary, 56 ounces.

The following is the general allowance of other food:—Cereals, except bread, 12 ounces; meat, 32 ounces; butter, 12 ounces; sugar, eight ounces. No definite rations are fixed for children.

DEATH OF FAMOUS CRICKETER.

MALDEN, November 12th.

The death is announced of Harry Trotter, the famous cricketer.

THE BELGIAN PROBLEM.

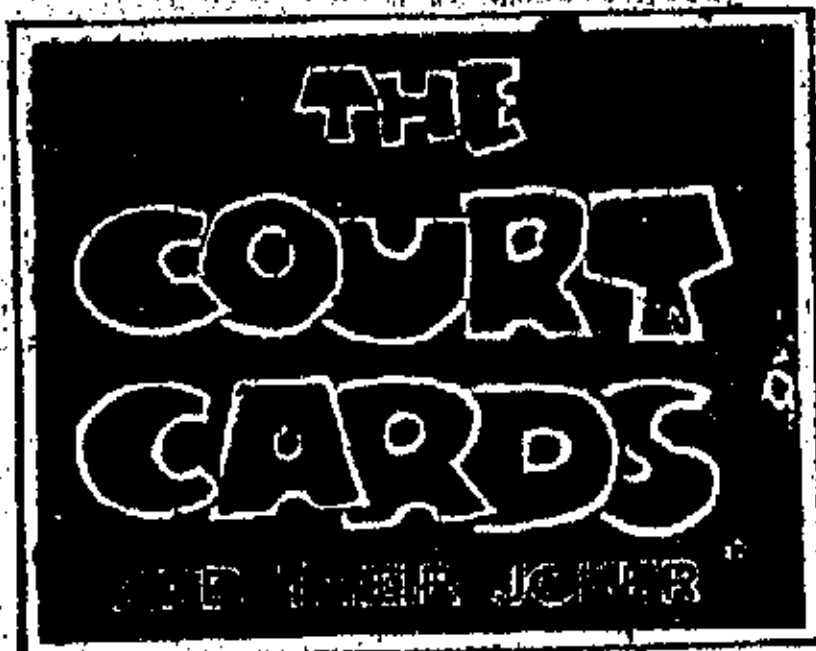
VON TIRPITZ' SOLUTION.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

Speaking at Munich, Admiral von Tirpitz declared that the question whether Germany or Great Britain would become the protector of Belgium would be decisive for the issue of the war and Germany's future.

A mistaken solution of the Belgian problem would stunt Germany's exports and degrade Germany to the position of a bond-slave of England and America. Germany's military security lay in Belgium, and this was the only way to secure compensation for her enormous economic losses. Parastates would safeguard nothing, and Germany could force Great Britain to recognise her protectorate of Belgium, as she could hold out longer.

THEATRE ROYAL.
THE FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
BY
EDGAR WARWICK'S



was greeted with enthusiasm last night by a large and appreciative audience.
TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST CHANCE OF SEEING IT!
THIRD COMPLETE CHANGE TO-MORROW.
GET IN EARLY AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

[1920]

**CHOY CHEUNG OLD SHOP.**

The undersigned has been carrying on the business of silk and silk threads of different colours for embroidery, &c., for over 70 years, and it is well-known in China as well as in Foreign Countries for numbers of years that we have selected the best articles to supply our Customers. We have no branch shop anywhere. As some unscrupulous person or persons have recently imitated our TRADE MARK, and used our names to palm off inferior articles with a view to gain, we have petitioned the proper Commercial Authorities, besides the copper plate and lithograph printed labels that are in use, to have our TRADE MARK composed of TWO HORSES WITH A DEVICE IN THE CENTRE registered, of which we request our Customers to take particular notice, so as to avoid any disappointment.

Our Address is CHOY CHEUNG, No. 1, Ching Wan Lane, in TA TUNG STREET, Canton, and Our Agency is in Messrs. Y. A. ROZARIO & Co., the top floor of the MUTUAL STORE, Shaker Road, so as to facilitate the transaction of business.

CHOY CHEUNG.

[1975]

DO NOT FORGET
HEATHER DAY

30th NOVEMBER, 1917.

PROCEEDS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IRRESPECTIVE OF
NATIONALITY IN SCOTTISH HOSPITALS.

[1923]



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[1994]

LONELY WOMEN AFTER THE WAR.

Before the war there were very few lonely married women. To-day there are many thousands, confronted by the prospect of a grey and loveless future.

Some of them have lost their husbands, others have lost both husband and sons. Many potential husbands have also been killed, and in consequence thousands of the marriageable young women of this generation will have to go unwed. The most dismal prospect of all is that of the childless woman, both married and single. Many of these, unfitted by lack of training to earn their own living, will drift into depressing boarding-houses with their haunting atmosphere of boiled cabbage and their almost equally depressing air of shabby gentility. There is no form of existence more hopeless, none which so rapidly ages its victims.

Among all the social reforms which will follow in the wake of the war let us not lose sight of the problem of these women, many of whom have the very strongest claims upon our gratitude. A really practical idea, I imagine, would be to establish a number of hostels for women of this class which they could conduct upon a communal basis. Each woman would have her own bed-sitting-room, which it would be her duty to keep in order. That, in addition to being a concession to her housewifery instincts, would also be sound economy, for all the rest of the work of the establishment could be done by a cook, a charwoman, and a parlourmaid. The organisation of the household would devolve upon a committee of the women themselves, who naturally would see to it that they had plain, healthy food in sufficient quantity. A general sitting-room, where they could entertain their friends of course would be essential.

This, however, in itself would not be sufficient to fill their lives. What, then, is the most useful and at the same time most attractive manner in which their time could be employed? I can think of nothing more appropriate for the childless woman to do than to consecrate her energies to the sacred work of lessening the burden upon the overtaxed shoulders of the thousands of bereaved mothers with young children who will come to us as one of the legacies of the war. Even when their fathers were alive many of these children never had a chance. I know of no sadder sights in London to-day than that presented in the depth of our bitter winter by thousands of children whose fathers are at the front who are compelled to go about clad with pitiable insufficiency, down at heel, and with water oozing through their badly broken boots. In summer, too, their condition is scarcely less pitiable, for then one finds them wearing unsuitable bare velvet and with hair so long and unkempt that it must be a constant source of misery.

Surely in collecting and remaking suitable garments for these little ones there is a prospect of occupation that every childless woman would love to have? I am not suggesting that there should be an element of charity in the matter; this would be as much an offence to the delicacy of one type of woman as it would be to the pride of the other. The method of distributing the garments would be by public sale at which every article would be sold at sufficiently low price to bring it well within the reach of the least happily circumstanced mother of a large family.—L. R. M.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 13th, at 11.35.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure changes are everywhere small; there are indications that the anti-cyclone is moving eastward.

Freeze monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.54 inches, against an average of 81.21 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:—

Direction: E. wind, fresh, fine.

Force: 10 to 15 m.p.h.

Formosa Channel: North winds, fresh.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook: No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook: No. 1.

THE PREPARATION AND THE ATTACK.**THE PREPARATION.**

A heavy haze hung over the lines—so thick was it that the tops of the trees, only a few hundred yards away, could hardly be seen; while the Boche trenches were completely hidden from view by the wall of white.

There was a lull in the fighting, which had been in progress almost incessantly for over three weeks. Each dawn had been greeted with the intensely destructive and harassing bombardment of hundreds of guns of all calibres. Each night had heralded the petty raids of trench warfare—the stealing out of a company into No Man's Land, the tanking of the alarms on the barbed wire entanglements, the continual flaring of star-shells, accompanied by short sharp bursts of machine gun fire and the hiss and crack of the flying death overhead.

Now there was a brief respite—short, yet sufficient to restore strength to the grim, weather-beaten infantry, worn with the incessant strain of the last few weeks. The trenches and dug-outs were fresh, comparatively clean, and with new equipment. These had only just crossed the water from their training, and their physique showed that there was as yet no lack of vigorous manhood in the old country. Others were covered with mud and worn to leanness, but were still strong and wary. Many bore marks of the battle, and many carried trophies to show that their efforts had not been in vain.

They were a glorious set of fellows, keen on their work, confident in the ultimate end, and ambitious for the glory of their country, their regiment and their families. They were resting. For upon them would fall the brunt of the battle on the following day.

Immediately behind the lines the scene was even more suggestive of what was coming. Ammunition and stores of all kinds were being hurried up to the trenches. Field dressing stations for the wounded were being prepared for the hours ahead. Then they would be crammed to overflowing. The field guns, which had been active for so long, were making ready for the climax, the final bombardment which would mean so much. By the dug-outs of each were hundreds of shells, fresh and shining, straight from the factories. Everywhere the great machine that works behind the trenches was running at full speed and with maximum effect.

Further back still were the Heavy Batteries, and in the fog it was almost impossible to see both ends of those monster guns. Deep ruts, now concealed, indicated the immense weight which had crushed their wheels into the soil. The breeches shined, new, freshly oiled, were being cleaned, and over and over for the hundredth time, while, unceasingly, the trucks and wagons up-loaded with ammunition, to be emptied and to return hungrily for more. The cranes swung the huge shells into position for the following day, and the men, even on that raw night, were sweating with their exertions.

And all the time along the roads long lines of dust covered transport of all kinds—heavy lorries, ambulances by the hundred, staff cars, side-cars, despatch riders, Old London buses, painted green, were hurrying up crowded with men, as full as they had ever been at noon on a Saturday at Piccadilly Circus.

More remote still from the lines where troops grew scarce, where the ground bore fewer traces of warfare and the roads were in comparatively good condition—even there were signs of activity. Near one of the main roads—perhaps fifteen miles behind the lines—there was a solitary aerodrome, bordered by the hangars of over thirty machines. It was the aerodrome of a fighting scout squadron which would play an important part in the fighting. The action of these few machines might easily affect the issue of the day, and it was well for those who would battle on the ground that they were manned by the most skillful pilots. They would advance with the infantry, would harass the enemy, reconnoitre and bomb and attack the air squadrons of the enemy.

It was a busy scene in the hangars. Each machine was being overhauled by two or three mechanics, working unceasingly at the numberless intricate details provided by that delicate machinery. Wires, rusty and bent with continual use and to be changed, canvas to be patched, measurements of the rigging to be checked. Meanwhile the pilots slept on, some of them resting, it may be, for the last time.

So the great preparations were made.

THE ATTACK.

The dawn broke to the scream of shells. Hundreds of guns of all calibres belched forth their ominous message. It seemed impossible that anything could live in that hell of destruction that was their handiwork. Earth spouted in colossal fountains about the German trenches. Heavy timbers, planking, wooden wire-reels, debris of all sorts, hurtled skywards, seen dimly and faintly as they flew clear of the dense smoke—black, white, yellow and greenish-brown that rose into the air with the spouting soil. No inferno that could be pictured could surpass it. The din was deafening, and more than the noise, the shock of the explosions shook space and everything in it. It seemed as if the whole earth shuddered and quaked.

The German trenches—only two hundred yards away—were practically demolished. To say that they were levelled to the ground is an inadequate description. There was no level anywhere. They were torn up, flung in the air, and the remains fell anyhow. In places they were just filled in, obliterated; in others, where there had been a cavity was a mound, where there had been a mound was a chasm.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AN ESCAPE FROM ANTWERP

The *Telegraph* gives some particulars of the adventure of the Belgian motor-boat *Sceldis* which left Antwerp one Sunday in September and arrived at Walsoorden, East Zeeland, the same day with Belgians for the Belgian Army.

The *Sceldis*, which belongs to the Belgian Government, was confiscated by the Germans, who re-christened her the *Schelde*, and fitted her up luxuriously for the use of the highest officers. A Belgian pilot, named Jan Dingen, always known as Jef, was appointed captain because he knew the river intimately. He frequently had the Governor-General on board and from the mast there generally floated an admiral's flag, for which every guard on the Scheldt or Wilbroeck canal showed awe and respect.

Jef had determined to make a serious attempt to convey Belgian civilians to Holland, these men being so weary of German tyranny that they were willing to risk their lives to escape. He had orders to take the Governor-General Falkenhayn from Antwerp to Brussels last Monday. He reckoned that if he cruised northward on Sunday the guards on the Scheldt would think the Governor-General was taking a short trip to the frontier and along the forts. He started on Sunday at 12.30 midday, hoisting the Admiral's flag. The Belgian civilians were hidden below, the captain and two assistants alone remained on deck. They passed Fort St. Marin, Fort St. Philip, and Fort la Perle, the German flag being saluted everywhere, and the soldiers presenting arms. At Fort Doel the whole guard turned out.

Close to the frontier the motor stopped, the petrol being almost exhausted. A German patrol boat approached, but apparently dared not come alongside a boat flying an admiral's flag. By a friendly salute Jef intimated that he did not require assistance, and his salute was returned. By good luck the motors were made to work a little longer, and the tide also helped. The vessel ultimately reached Holland, where, after a visit of examination by the Dutch naval authorities, enough petrol was obtained to enable the boat to reach Walsoorden, where the captain and passengers were heartily welcomed and congratulated on the success of their daring but dangerous adventure. The incident has created much amusement along the whole Scheldt.

The enemy reply was feeble; for a time little more than stifled bursts of blind firing. His aimers were unable to cross our lines to direct the shooting. Our Flying Corps had seen to that, had been going to it, in fact, for months.

The British guns fired on with deadly accuracy. The range needed no alteration, except for the slight correction due to wind and atmosphere. A week ago our aimers had corrected and checked every range that would be needed. The "heavies" were dealing destruction far behind the German lines, silencing enemy guns, cutting off supplies, making roads impassable.

The British trenches were crowded with men ready to advance. Above, flights of aeroplanes crossed the lines at varying heights. Those high up would dive, hawk-like, on any German planes that dared to face the music; those low down were to attack and demoralize the German infantry in the trenches and to bomb positions of importance behind the lines.

The moment came—the terrible moment that opened a "crowded hour of glorious life," or perhaps meant instant death. The guns lifted to drop a barrage behind the enemy's front line. With a great cheer the men leaped and scrambled over the parapet and ran forward. Some fell almost as they started, but the guns had done deadly work and the infantry, waving behind, advanced rapidly with hardly a check. Comparatively few of the enemy machine-guns were left in action and only a thin and scattered stream of bullets hissed through the air. Line after line of trenches fell. In these first reached there was little resistance, the occupants who remained alive being still in the shelter of deep dug-outs. They were rats in a trap and ready victims, their choice to be bombed or to surrender. Mostly they chose the latter.

As a unit reached its objective, and set to work to clear dug-outs and repair the trench, the unit that followed pushed through it and pressed onward. The barrage of our guns lifted again and again, automatically, in time and tune with the advance. The whole was the symphony of battle.

Here and there an enemy barrage zone of death was rushed, and again the thinned ranks went forward. The momentum of the attack had been so great that it lost weight and speed by slow degrees only.

In the further trenches captured, resistance had stiffened and there was often desperate fighting. Here and there was bloody work with the bayonet. But the spirit of the men was invincible. They knew they could beat the Boche, and that knowledge, or faith, gave them the power to do it.

When the thing was done, and well done, when the immediate end had been achieved, the burden and heat of the day were hardy lightened. Trench position had to be consolidated and made good against counter-attack. In places the captured lines were held by a mere remnant of their captors, supports had to be hurried through the rising glare of the enemy. Nowhere was there rest for the weary. Ceaseless digging and ceaseless vigilance were imperative, and at points in touch with the enemy bomb-fighting was continual. All through the day the fire of the guns slackened only at intervals. Danger and death were everywhere.

The aftermath of battle is perhaps more terrible than its intensity. Where the attack had started, and far behind, were long lines of ambulances, filled with their terrible load. The men more lightly wounded struggled back as best they could, helping each other, to the nearest dressing-station. Life was a chance out there, and every man's fatal. The attack was ended but the battle continued.

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WITH KING ALBERT'S MEN. AMPHIBIOUS WAR. NO MAN'S LAND A VAST LAGOON.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

September 5th.
Taking advantage of the comparative quiet on the main British front, I spent yesterday in the Belgian lines in the flooded country between Nieuport and Dixmude. It was here that in the last week of October, 1914, with assistance of British guns from the sea, the Belgians made their final stand, and for ever barred to the advancing German hordes the route to Calais. It was stern, breathless fighting, for the Belgians were immensely outnumbered; and had they not been able to hold on to the line of the Yser through the days till they last and ancient ally, the floods, could be summoned to their assistance, the Germans must have seized the coast at least as far as Calais, and the whole story of the war on the Western front would have been vastly different. But the Belgians held, and the line which they so gallantly defended then is practically the line they hold to-day, along which I went yesterday.

Here the River Yser marks the actual German front line. The Belgian front line runs along the railway with slightly raised embankment which cuts from Nieuport in a direct line to Dixmude. Between the two is No Man's Land, or No Man's Water, which varies from barely 25 yards at Dixmude to 2,500 yards at the point where the Yser loops farthest eastwards. This No Man's Water is one vast lagoon, with great patches of reeds marking the shallow areas and hummocks which look like sandbanks here and there breaking the surface and dotted ruins of old farmhouses, forlorn and awash in the waste. Out there in midwater both sides have a series of advanced posts, access to which is reached chiefly by perilous, rafted pathways over open water. Strange, amphibious struggles at close quarters take place out there when one side or the other raids an enemy's post, and all day and night shells sing across the water.

BROWNED WURTEMBERGERS.
Beneath the level, mirrorlike surface there still lie hidden the rusted remnants of many German guns, with other grimmer relics of von Beseler's army and the Wurtembergers who were overwhelmed by the rush of waters in the last tragedy of October 31st, three years ago. Other things besides Germany's hopes are buried there.

Meanwhile, between the faces of the contending armies, wildfowl make this sinister lake their home. Great flocks of moorhens dot the surface everywhere and wild duck, at some sudden louder shot, rise spluttering from among the reeds. Tall blue herons stand motionless in mid-sea. I heard the crying of sandpipers, and you do not know how many green plovers there are till some shot which comes too near lifts flocks of them, more nervous than other birds, wheeling and waiting, into the sky. It is an extraordinary sight, and I am sure that, of one sort and another, I saw there yesterday some thousands of birds. Continuously the air and water quake to the sound of the guns, and high overhead other birds circle menacingly, the dropping of whose flight makes a steady undercurrent to all other noise.

From a dozen points one could see the windings of the Yser, with the German front line, quite plainly and the enemy advanced posts nearer still, one conspicuous landmark in the waste of waters being what is pleasantly known as the Ferme aux Cochons, where the ruined building lies in the shade of a dump of elm trees which now stand ankle-deep in water. Under that building the Germans have made what must be veritable concrete barracks for the Ferme aux Cochons deserves its name, and harbours whole droves of Germans. Separated from Pige Farm by a few hundred yards of water is a Belgian advanced post which we had hoped to visit, but the Germans had chosen that hour to shell that area, and great columns of spouting water, earth, and smoke rising every two or three minutes made approach inadvisable. In exchange the Belgians were shelling with equal punctuality another German post beyond, each burst on the one being answered by a burst on the other.

RAMSCAPPELLE UNDER FIRE.
Nor, for similar reasons, could we enter the ruins of the little village of Ramscappelle, for the Germans had two big guns on the approach to the village. Perhaps the Germans hate Ramscappelle; for it was the storm centre of the fateful fighting of October 30th-31st, 1914. Yesterday large shells were falling on it all the afternoon, mostly high explosive, but mixed with them were others which made no great-bell-column on bursting; but threw up a little thin cloud only, as is the way of gas shells. Certainly it was no place to visit, so we sat and watched and hoped the German gunners were thinking of 1914 and their failure then as they fired each shot.

It was extremely interesting to visit again in the course of the day the poor ruins of Pervyse, and Furnes with its beautiful square now untenanted and deserted, which I had last seen so populous in the exciting times of three autumns ago. Furnes is not much damaged. Some of the old buildings which look so Spanish have been wrecked. The ancient hospice, formerly one of the show places of the town, has had half its front carried away by a shell. An aeroplane bomb has ripped off part of one face of the belfry. Here and there in almost every street tumbled piles of stone and brick are all that remain of a home or town. But, on the whole, Furnes has been lucky, for it is still a town, if a town of the dead, and the visitors' footsteps echo now in absolutely deserted streets, where grass sprouts between the stones. Belgians surely deserve to keep this fragment of their country, which they held so gallantly at the beginning of the war and under the inspiration of their King have defended so stoutly since. In years to come it will be the sacred spot, the Holy of Holies, of Belgium.

To-day one cannot help being impressed by the spirit of the Belgian troops. Of the character of the front-line defences one must not speak, except to say that they are very good and immensely interesting. Not even our own men could exceed the Belgian soldiers in their casual nonchalance in the presence of danger.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FRENCH MINISTRY. M. CLEMENCEAU'S ROLE IN THE CRISIS.

[BY THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE
"DAILY CHRONICLE."]

The man behind the French Ministerial crisis is M. George Clemenceau, the veteran politician. His attacks on M. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, have been of such point and purpose that the Ribot Cabinet had to fall. Every day in *L'Homme Enchaîné*, M. Clemenceau found special adjectives with which to express his objections to M. Malvy. Not the least piquant of his articles described a visit of the incriminated Minister to his implacable critic.

"Yesterday," wrote the journalist in his trenchant style, "M. Malvy came to wipe his innocence on my doormat." One can imagine the conference between them. The Minister, slender, rather pallid and anemic-looking, Clemenceau with bullet head, calm and composed features—an amazing old man, who might pass for 80, but who, in reality, is nearly 90 years older.

I saw him a few weeks ago, and marvelled at his youth. During our conversation, which lasted the best part of an hour, he outlined the situation in France with a robust courage and vigour, and a piercing intelligence and comprehension that awakened my profound admiration. His youth was as apparent in the full-bodied voice as in the liveliness with which at the end of the interview he sprang to open the door from his seat in the centre of his famous table. For, like its owner, the table has a distinct character, original in colour as in form, which enables the ex-Premier to sit within it.

"THE TIGER" AT WORK.
Here he is at work as early as 3 in the morning! That is the hour at which he commences to write the article which will appear in *L'Homme Enchaîné* on the following morning. It is a standing joke with his *conféres* of the Parisian Press that his comments on events are always a day late, for he retires to bed at 8 o'clock at night, after an egg and a cup of milk. But such considerations do not weigh with Clemenceau. He is probably the only big journalist in the world who is independent of time and tide.

After his article, which is finished at six, comes his morning walk, and he returns between seven and eight for his frugal breakfast and to commence his daily ruminations. Not uncommonly he gives appointments for 7.15 a.m. Mr. Lloyd George has taken a lot from the same book, with his breakfast conferences, but such practices are new in British politics.

M. Clemenceau's attack on Malvy was inspired by the thought that the Minister was not sufficiently severe on German intrigue in France. This was partly founded on the Minister's supposed connection with the notorious Almeréyda, the editor of the *Revue Rouge*, whose death in prison (at his own hands, according to the official inquiry) is still occupying attention. Without in the least impugning the good faith of M. Malvy, his critic suggested, both in his striking speeches in the Senate and in his articles in his journal, that he was morally assisting the wrong sort of propaganda in France, and to make the matter plain, it may be said that M. Malvy, in common with many other members of the powerful Socialist Radical group, appeared to look kindly upon the efforts of certain journalists (amongst them Almeréyda) to promote an atmosphere of peace. Unfortunately, such an enterprise, however laudable in itself, was wrongly directed, and it is alleged that both Almeréyda, who was a well-known Anarchist, and Duval, his associate, were in touch with the enemy. Weighing upon one or other is the accusation of having received a large cheque from a doubtful source.

In season and out, M. Clemenceau gave us the astonishing spectacle of a man of nearly 80 urging the Government to greater activity in the prosecution of the war and in the seeking out of spies. Yet it was remarked that "the Tiger," as he is called, was especially tender towards that other wonderful old man, Alexandre Ribot. Someone inquired why. "Ah," replied the wit, who is never absent from club discussions in France, "you do not know? They are partners in crime. Whilst Clemenceau was butchering the Ministers (he is known as the 'Cabinet-breaker' or 'Tombur des Ministres'), Ribot played a barrel organ outside to drown their cries."

NEW ENERGY WILL RESULT.
M. Clemenceau, therefore, is but following his own precedent in bringing the Ministry to the ground (consequent on the withdrawal of M. Malvy). Statisticians will tell us how many times this has occurred. Offhand, one might understate the "bag." The effect of his energy will be to hasten it in others. In whatever sense the crisis is resolved, it can hardly fail to satisfy the demand for more energy and still greater efficiency. Politicians in the Entente countries must keep pace with the soldiers in unremitting and unmeasured efforts.

The temper of France, in face of the heroism of her troops and the weakness of the Grand Ally, is such that nothing short of perfect union and mastery of all internal troubles will be tolerated. Happily the French Constitution is so framed that Ministerial changes do not involve confusion in the Administration or even in the political life of the country. The great departments of State are almost autonomous, but there is still room for an original impulse, and for a great, sweeping, generous, vitalising policy.

If the veteran Parliamentarian and journalist, M. Clemenceau, has contributed to that he has deserved well of his country. His organ still petulantly called *L'Homme Enchaîné* ("The Man in Chains") from Bordeaux days in 1914-1915, when he was being constantly suppressed by the Censor, is one of the most influential in France, though its actual circulation is said to be one of the smallest.

While shells screamed above or burst not far away, and aeroplanes hummed overhead, the men lay out on the ground and read newspapers, and from one shelter as we passed came the strains of a concertina. Assuredly, whatever else Belgium lost, she did save her soul.

CLOTHING IN GERMANY. THE USE OF PAPER YARNS AND CELLULOSE.

An interesting article, based on information in German official publications and the German Press, appears in the *Labour Gazette* issued in September. It shows how the scarcity of clothing materials has been growing in the Fatherland for nearly two years, rendering necessary first Government control, then rationing and rationing, and finally the use, even for military garments, of such substitutes as paper yarn and cellulose. The article says:

The fact that Germany has been cut off during the war from some of the principal markets to which she exported textile manufactures has helped materially to relieve the serious crisis in her textile trade caused by the stoppage of her imports of textile raw materials from abroad. The German Government has nevertheless found it necessary to adopt various measures for economizing stocks of both the raw materials and the manufactured products of the textile industry in order to ensure a sufficient supply for naval and military needs, any by these measures the textile and clothing industries have by degrees been brought under practically complete Government control. The war had been in progress for a little more than a year before the shortage began to make itself felt amongst the civilian population. In October, 1915, the Union of Berlin Housewives' Societies organized an exhibition of textile substitutes employed in German households.

STATE CONTROL.

By Military Order, dated February 1st, 1916, the entire textile industry and a great part of the clothing industry were placed under State control and stocks were requisitioned at prices fixed, in case of dispute, by an Imperial Arbitration Office. Besides clothing suitable for the Army, Navy, Civil Service, or for prisoners of war, these requisitions involved blankets, bedding, military and other household linen, handkerchiefs, etc. The issue of uniforms to many railway employees was at the same time stopped. By an Order of February 25th, 1916, it was made a penal offence to advertise or hold any kind of stocktaking or bargain sales, and an appeal was made to the patriotism of German women to maintain a simplicity of dress in more in keeping with the exigencies of the times. Later in the spring of 1916 the Ministry of War gave its approval to an Order fixing a maximum length of material to be employed in making each article of dress for women and children. By a Federal Order dated June 10th, 1916, the Government added clothing to the large list of articles subjected to rationing in Germany, and a system of clothing tickets was accordingly introduced. It was laid down as a principle that while there could be no standard circle of clothing, all classes of the population it was possible to establish the minimum requirements of individual classes, and local authorities were enjoined to grant permits for as much clothing as might be considered a minimum for each class. As a rule people were not to be permitted to go beyond 20 per cent. of their normal requirements.

Permits applying for permits for the first time were to be questioned as to the details of their wardrobe, and only if they were found not to possess an adequate stock of clothing could the permit be issued. Well-to-do people were to be directed to purchase articles of luxury (which were embargo free) rather than goods which were in general demand. Before long it was found that the difference between rich and poor in the matter of facilities for buying clothing was causing bitterness. A stocktaking of the country's clothing supplies in the autumn of 1916 showed that still greater economy would have to be enforced, and consequently a long list of further articles was brought under the ticket system. At the end of 1916 Government control was extended to second-hand clothing and underwear. Under an Order issued on Christmas Day the ordinary trade in second-hand clothing, linen, and footwear was put an end to, and the old-clothes business was transferred to the local authorities. Second-hand clothing could only be sold by these authorities against a permit. In February, 1917, there was fresh evidence of the progressive exhaustion of the stocks of clothing materials and clothing in Germany. Purchase permits for underwear and stockings were only obtainable with great difficulty, not more than two pairs of stockings being allowed to any one person in three months. The well-to-do were appealed to contribute through the Press to deliver up every article of clothing and footwear which they possibly could spare.

GARMENTS AND MATERIALS REQUISITIONED.
By an Order dated March 22nd, 1917, a general requisition of clothing and clothing materials for civilian use was instituted. On April 2nd a series of drastic regulations prescribed the absolute maximum of wearing apparel of all kinds for men, women, and children and babies, and the local authorities were prohibited from issuing purchase permits to any person already in possession of the authorized maximum. Simultaneously new regulations were issued prescribing in minute detail the amount of material that might be used in any garment or article of household linen, and proprietors of hotels, boarding-houses, etc., were warned that they could not be allowed to purchase fresh bed and table linen. In May, 1917, the public was officially enjoined to use paper fabric for shrouds, while the use of shoes and stockings for burial was forbidden. At the same time the Government stated, in a minute detail the amount of material measuring on a large scale, by the imperial standard, clothing to the poor. It would seem that much of the clothing now worn throughout Germany, including military uniforms, is made from materials diluted in varying degrees with substitutes such as paper yarn and cellulose, the warmth and wearing properties of which are doubtful as compared with materials spun, woven or knitted wholly from wool and cotton.

The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China

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WITHDRAWAL

OF THE

PRESENT OFFER

IN the previous series of announcements it was stated that the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS offer of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China* was a temporary offer only, an offer that would be withdrawn on publication of the work.

It was emphasized that the offer would apply only to orders received in advance of publication. Early subscribers were to have the advantage of obtaining copies of this unique publication at the lowest price at which it could be marketed in these times of high-priced materials.

After publication the price was to be advanced by approximately Twenty per cent.

The Advance Sale.

In other words, while the work of manufacture was in progress—lithography, printing, binding—the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, as publishers and selling agents, and THE FAR EASTERN GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT, as compilers and producers, were registering orders for the first edition while the work was yet unfinished, as a means of indicating the probable extent of distribution.

There was an immediate and satisfactory response; orders have come in volume, not only from China and Oriental countries generally but from America, Great Britain and the Continent. A large sale of the work was assured from the outset and the number of unallotted copies is now limited.

The Time Limit.

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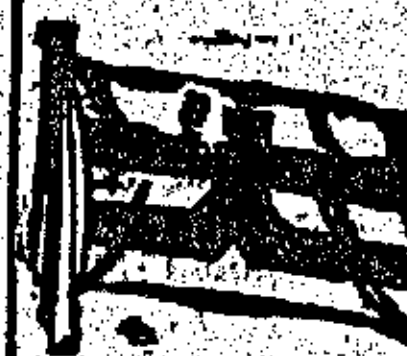
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